

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

HEAVY STORM SWEEPING THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

The Highest Tides of the Year is Reported. Much Damage Being Done to Boats Along the Coast and to Shippers—Trop Movement.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—The first of the India hurricane of the season arrived off this city yesterday, after a long but eventful journey from the tropics. The storm center last night was somewhere southeast of Nantucket, it so energetic the disturbance that heavy northeast gale is sweeping the New England coast from Eastport to Block Island, while the surf, led by one of the highest tides of the year, is threatening destruction to hundreds of seashore cottages and other property along the water front.

The storm increased considerably in energy as it came up the coast, and made itself felt at an early hour yesterday morning when the wind began blowing up from the eastward. By 10 o'clock the wind had attained the velocity of a gale, and the authorities at Washington ordered up the hurricane flag all along the coast. Rain began falling about noon, and has continued with but little intermission ever since, at times to a height recorded up to 10 o'clock last night. Reports from along the shore show that the storm is a severe one. The great height of the tide yesterday noon warned many of the cottagers along the shore, and many abandoned their homes yesterday afternoon. The tide at Nantucket at midnight was one of the highest seen for years, and many of the booths and bath houses have been washed away. The harbor is well filled with storm-bound vessels.

At Providence, R. I., the storm was raging with great fury last night. All along the shore telephone and telegraph lines are down. On the west shore early thirty boats broke anchor in front of the club house of the Rhode Island Yacht club. Many were badly washed, and the damage to the small craft along the shore was very great.

At Narragansett Pier the surf is rolling very high, and part of the beach now, which is occupied by business houses, is already partly submerged. Heavy damage to property is feared before daylight.

The wind along the Rhode Island coast is blowing a gale, and the sea is tremendous.

The following wrecks are reported: The Gloucester fishing schooner Harry Elden, ashore off Cape Poge, Mass., total loss.

A fishing schooner went ashore off Point Judith late last night, and was wrecked in the breakers.

The steamer Nantasket, ashore at World's End, Weir river, can probably be floated.

Trop Movement.

Havana, Sept. 10.—The report that Capt. Weyler had issued orders that mail be opened is not true.

Col. Rabadan, while skirmishing at Oahuila, province of Matanzas, has captured the insurgent lieutenant, Col. Ramon Jerez Varona.

Within the last fortnight twelve insurgent incendiaries have been shot, and to-day Luis Pariel, another incendiary, will meet the same fate.

At Sanbano, on Sept. 3, the insurgent leader, was executed, and at Puerto Principe, Angel Nunez Torre and Alcedo Adan, also insurgents, were put to death the same day.

Col. Cruz, while skirmishing, has killed the insurgent leader, Gabriel Brubos, who was a protege of the Marquis of Santa Lucia.

Alfonso Tolon, a son of Samuel T. Tolon, the American merchant of Cardenas, province of Matanzas, who was arrested last week at this port on board the Ward line steamship Seneca, is so a prisoner. Young Tolon was captured on board a coasting vessel, and is now in jail at Cardenas. Col. Almansa, while skirmishing, has killed Jose Alvarez, the insurgent leader, who has caused so much damage in the Cardenas district.

In another skirmish at Coral Fonso, Lollide Gonzales, another insurgent, was killed.

The insurgents have destroyed 300 metres of railroad between the river Cardenas and the town of Caldelaria, province of Pinar del Rio, blowing up a number of culverts with dynamite.

Between Artemisa and Canas, this side of the military line of Pinar del Rio, the insurgents have burned the farms of La Luisa Esperanza and Colomar. At the latter place, in addition to burning four farms, the insurgents destroyed two starch factories.

A passenger train between Cartagena and Rodas, province of Santa Clara, was derailed by insurgents, who undered the last car.

The Hoo-Hoo Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10.—The 100-Hoo annual convention held a business session yesterday morning, attended a barbecue at Belle Meade yesterday afternoon and a grand concert last night when a large number of new members were inaugurated. Speeches of welcome were delivered yesterday morning by Mayor O'Farly and others and responded by Frank of the Universe J. E. Bang. The session will be resumed to-day.

A Grand Parade.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10.—Two thousand Sons of Veterans, assisted by local uniformed societies, participated in the annual parade of the order yesterday morning. Along the line of march a great concourse of people gave the juniors a cheering welcome. The parade was concluded by a review of the column by Commander-in-Chief Russell and staff. At the afternoon session Commander-in-Chief Russell submitted his annual report, showing a satisfactory condition of the order. Despite the hard time an increase in the membership of 456 is reported. Pennsylvania shows the largest number of recruits, Vermont, Maine, South Dakota and Missouri following in the order named. Thirteen states show a decrease in membership, Ohio leading the list with 603. Five-eighths of the total decrease was in the states of Indiana and Ohio. Commander-in-Chief Russell reports a surplus of \$3,000, against \$2,000 when he was elected. The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of committee reports.

The prospects of a lively fight for the commandership disappeared last night when Col. George Hurliurt, of Illinois, who had been assured of the support of Illinois New York and Massachusetts, announced his withdrawal. This leaves practically no opposition to the election of Col. James R. Rake, of Pennsylvania. Boston and Indianapolis are leading in the contest for the next encampment. Denver's chances have been lessened by the distance to the point and the fact that it is desired to hold the annual gatherings as near as possible to the center of the membership.

The campfire at Phoenix Hill park yesterday evening was an enjoyable affair.

Chang at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10.—Li Hung Chang honored Winnipeg with a flying visit yesterday. A large crowd gathered at the railroad depot. The Celestials of the city were there, and cheered loudly when the train pulled in. Many tried to speak with Li Hung Chang, but he had announced that he would not appear in public just then. He remained here about an hour and then went to Baniff, where he will stop over for a short while, proceeding thence to Vancouver.

While he was interviewing a reporter for a St. Paul paper, Li Hung Chang said: "You are an American, eh? What are you, a Republican or a Democrat?"

"A Democrat," answered the scribe. "Oh, that's too bad," said the viceroy, with a smile. "The Democrats are going out of power. McKinley will be the next president."

Between Winnipeg and Rat Portage important official dispatches were received by Earl Li from Lord Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, stating that he was instructed to convey to him the information that her majesty, Queen Victoria, had been pleased to appoint Earl Li Hung Chang grand knight commander of the Bath, and Lord Li and Lord Li, Jr., his son, knights commanders. Chih Chen Fo Long Loh, ambassador, who accompanied the party, was also honored.

Li Hung Chang instructed his secretary to immediately wire Lord Aberdeen expressing the thanks of himself and son for the high honors.

Shot by a Deputy.

New York, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says:

A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that Dr. Carvalho, late minister of foreign affairs, was seriously wounded by a deputy in the presence of President Moraes at the Central railway station. Three shots were fired, all taking effect in the victim's breast.

Cable messages received from Rome Monday say that England, Germany and Austria will support Italy against Brazil.

Monday being the anniversary of their independence, the Italians asked their consul in Rio Janeiro as to whether or not they should observe the celebration. Signor Bruno told them to fly the Italian flag, accompanied by that of Brazil.

A Mississippi Killing.

Coffeetown, Miss., Sept. 10.—There was a bloody duel four miles from this place yesterday between W. B. Johnson and John Wilbourne with Winchester rifles at fifty yards which resulted in Johnson's death. An old feud existed between the men. They were farmers and lived within a short distance of each other and disputes were of constant occurrence. Wilbourne and Sam Lewis, the only witness to the killing, had been hunting and while returning home they met Johnson, who at once opened fire upon Wilbourne without any warning whatever. Wilbourne returned the fire and a regular fusillade was kept up until Johnson fell, pierced by four bullets. Wilbourne escaped without a scratch.

Manufacture Meet.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Manufacturers of casket trimmings, representing \$2,000,000 capital and hailing from New Bedford and Boston, Mass., New Haven and Meriden, Conn., Chicago and Elgin, Ill., Pittsburg and Cincinnati, are in session at the Hotel Irvington. The purpose of the meeting is supposed to be the reorganization of the National Casket Hardware Manufacturers' association, which disbanded a year ago.

A STEEL KING'S LOVE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE REMEMBERED MRS. EMMA TICHENOR.

She Was Then an Actress and Married a Ne'er-Do-Well—Her Unhappy Life and Struggles—Her Former Lover Came to Her Rescue.

Mrs. Emily J. Tichenor of Lakeview, N. J., who has just become a woman patentee, has a very interesting life history. She was a noted beauty of Pittsburg, Pa., in her youth, and belonged to one of the first families of that city. Her father was John Crawford, at that time senior partner in the firm which was really the foundation for the greatest steel company of the country, at present Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Homestead, Pa.

She was born an actress, was the fiancée of a steel king (Andrew Carnegie) and now, at middle age, is moving fortune again in a field women seldom enter. Twenty-five years ago the Crawfords were the leaders of society in the Iron-City. They lived in a fine mansion at the East Liberty end of Penn avenue, near where the noted Westinghouse palace now stands on its green terraces above the Pennsylvania railroad, and not far from the "colliery" of the present Carnegie firm—the homes of Mrs. Thomas Carnegie, John L. Lelshman, H. C. Frick and several others. There were four in the family, Emily, Almada, Sally and Edward. The girls were noted for their beauty, and still retain no small share of it. They graduated from the Pittsburg Female College in the palmy days, when Frances Willard, the great temperance advocate, was a precceptress there, and its alumnae were scattered all over the Methodist communities of the United States.

John Crawford's iron foundry was at Homestead, and in his shop were two young foremen, the "Carnegie boys," who were great favorites of his and had the entree of his home. "Andy," the younger, had been a telegraph operator, and the manufacturer even then predicted great things of his long-headedness. It was no secret that Andy fancied "Em" Crawford, the handsomest of the girls, and for two years danced attendance on her. It was understood that the young folks were engaged, and it was considered a great match for Andy until Miss Crawford went to spend a summer at the sea shore.

Here she met and fell in love with John Tichenor, a young man of an excellent Newark (N. J.) family, but a ne'er-do-well. Tichenor followed her to her Pittsburg home, and was forbidden the house by the father, who had heard ill report of him, and, anyway, favored Carnegie's suit.

Parental opposition only added fuel to the young people's love, and, one morning, Emily did not come down to breakfast. Instead, the chambermaid brought down the usual note, which she had found pinned to "Miss Em's" pillow.

"Em's" elopement broke up the family, and it is said, broke old John Crawford's heart. He died shortly after, and "Em's" name was not mentioned in the will, a neglect which the brothers and sisters did not think it necessary to remedy. So "Em" was left penniless, with a husband to whose worthlessness was added disappointment at his wife's desertion. He dragged his wife and growing family about from city to city until she pluckily determined to get along without him. She bought a piece of land at Lakeview, near Paterson, N. J., right opposite the lake filled up by the railroad, which affords a standing joke

to the Tichenor family, who always invite their guests to "walk on the water" to get to the railroad station. In the severe business stress a couple of years ago Mrs. Tichenor nearly lost her home. She was buying on time, and the mortgage was not half paid off when all her sources of income stopped, and she saw foreclosure staring her in the face.

In this extremity an actress named Warrington, who boarded at the house and knew something of Mrs. Tichenor's history, suggested an appeal to her old lover, who was said to have remained single till a few years before on account of fair Emily Crawford. Mrs. Tichenor finally consented, and the two called on Mr. Carnegie in his home office, on Slet street, New York.

Positions were now reversed. The jilted lover now had the wealth, and the suer was the sued. Whatever transpired at that interview "Em" Crawford's mortgage was raised and a deed of gift placed in her hands.

Mrs. Tichenor is still fine looking, with hazel eyes and nut-brown, curling hair. She is tall, has a good figure and suave, refined manner. She has three children, May, a handsome girl of 17, Beate, a promising pianist, and

John Crawford, who is now employed in a railroad office in New York. Mrs. Tichenor is very modest about her invention, and says that her object was not to acquire fame, but get a little money ahead. "I don't suppose I'll ever appear as a patentee again," she laughed. "This patent has cost me so much time, worry and cash."

AMOS DECKER KILLS 6 MILES.

Murderer Makes His Escape Pursued by a Sheriff's Posse.

Amos Decker, 19 years old, shot and killed George Miles at Findlay, Ohio, the other evening. The boys quarreled over a joke which some of the boys in the neighborhood had played upon a butcher and also over the butcher's daughter, to whom both were paying attention. Young Decker then ran to his home, a block away, for his revolver, while Miles was detained by Decker's father. When Decker returned he rushed up to Miles and fired, the ball entering the stomach, causing death in two hours. Young Decker, aided by his father, ran to the edge of the city, while a mob of 200 men, armed with shotguns, revolvers and pitchforks, started after him. The mob took along a rope. Old man Decker succeeded in getting hold of a big gray horse for his son and upon this the boy rode rapidly away. He was headed for Lima, but



AMOS DECKER. Turned south a few miles out from the city and made good his escape.

Turned Him Back.

Charles Baker, a boy 15 years old, while at work in a wheat field near Burlington, Ia., the other day, stepped upon a rattlesnake, receiving its fangs in his leg. At once his entire body began to swell, and soon reached immense proportions, the skin being stretched almost to the bursting point. He was given large doses of whiskey with but little effect, except to stop the swelling, but aside from that he suffered the greatest agony and his life was in danger. He has turned black as a negro in the face and over a greater portion of his body, and no remedy seems to stop the spread of the discoloration or ease the pain. Farm hands killed the snake after a fight of several minutes, in which one of them had a narrow escape from being bitten. The reptile was nearly five feet long.

A Remarkable Plant.

The "corpse plant" is the name of a most remarkable carnivorous specimen that grows in the colony of Natal. It grows to a very considerable size, and its principal feature is a bell-shaped throat something like the flower of an arum lily, but much larger and deeper, and opening into a hollow stem. It is almost black in color, and covered with a thick glutinous secretion. Its principal characteristic is its loathsome odor, strongly resembling that of decayed carion. By means of this it attracts carrion feeding birds to it. Once they alight on it they are lost. Their claws become entangled in the secretion, the bell shaped mouth folds up, and they are literally swallowed, feathers and all, and digested by juices secreted in the throat of the plant.

A Hundred Million Suns.

A peep into the heavens through a modern telescope is a peep into the very depths of mystery. With such an instrument one may gaze upon 100,000,000 stars, each of them a burning, blazing sun! From what little we know of creation we cannot but believe that each of those suns is giving light and heat to a train of planets, just in the same manner that our sun gives light and life to his own little flock of worlds. Beyond those 100,000,000 suns there may continue "system after system and worlds without end." Verily, we may say with Richter's dream man who was taken on a voyage by an angel through the depths of space: "End there is none, neither was there a beginning."

Relic of President Van Buren.

Mrs. Martha Larrabee, of Ripley county, Ind., had on exhibition at the Osgood fair an ancient article which has attracted considerable interest. It was a small linen garment or mantle that was spun and woven in the old country by the grandmother of the American president, Martin Van Buren, and presented to him at his birth. It was subsequently presented by Mrs. Van Buren to her friend, Mrs. Peeline, and by that family became greatly prized after its original owner had attained national celebrity. For four generations it has descended from one to another, and has been carefully guarded as a treasured heirloom. Notwithstanding its great age it is still substantial, and shows little effect of time.

Very Large Thing.

"But there is something between you and the girl" she asked. "Yes," he replied sadly. "The dog."—Buffalo Times.

One Matve man has gone into the unique business of raising doves for weddings, parties, etc.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof.—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE Cornell Experiment Station thus summarizes its tests with tomatoes:

1. Frequent transplanting of the young plant, and good tillage, are necessary to best results in tomato culture.

2. Plants started under glass about ten weeks before transplanting into fields gave fruits from a week to ten days earlier than those started two or three weeks later, while there was a much greater difference when the plants were started six weeks later. Productiveness was greatly increased by the early planting.

3. Liberal and even manuring, during the present season, gave great increase in yield over no fertilizing, although the common notion is quite to the contrary. Heavy manuring does not appear, therefore, to produce vine at the expense of fruit.

4. The tests indicate that poor soil may tend to render fruits more angular.

5. Varieties of tomatoes run out, and ten years may perhaps be considered the average life of a variety.

6. The particular points at present in demand in tomatoes are these: Regularity in shape, solidity, large size, productiveness of plant.

7. The ideal tomato would probably conform closely to the following scale of points: Vigor of plant, 5; earliness, 10; color of fruit, 5; solidity of fruit, 20; shape of fruit, 20; size, 10; flavor, 5; cooking qualities, 5; productiveness, 20.

8. Solidity of fruit cannot be accurately measured either by weight or keeping qualities.

9. Cooking qualities appear to be largely individual rather than variety keeping qualities.

10. The following varieties appear, from the season's work, to be among the best market tomatoes: Ignomus Beauty, Mikado, Perfection, Favorite, Potato Leaf.

11. The following recent introductions appear to possess merits for market: Bay State, Atlantic, Brandywine, Jubilee, Matchless, and, perhaps, Lorillard, Prelude and Salsar.

12. The following recent introductions are particularly valuable for amateur cultivation: Dwarf Champion, Lorillard, Peach, Prelude.

A Telephone in His Orchard.

An incident of commercial importance happened yesterday showing that Texas is making rapid strides to keep up with the pace. Mr. Lang of the Galveston Fruit company, was called to the telephone yesterday morning.

"Hello, is that Lang?" came a distinct voice over the telephone.

"Hello, Falkner. I didn't know you were in town. Where are you now?"

"I am in my orchard. I have had a long distance telephone put in."

"Isn't it rather expensive?"

"Yes; but I had to have it to keep up with the progress of the world. Any time you want anything just call me up."

After some business talk they rang off. The orchard man is Mr. C. Falkner, who owns quite an orchard about three miles out of Waco, 230 miles by wire from Galveston. He is an exceptionally intelligent fruit grower who came to Texas from the east and is working his place on business principles.—Galveston News.

Fruit Failure in Oregon.

Mr. S. A. Clarke, of Salem, writing under date of May 31 in the Oregonian, says the failure of fruit in the state will be the worst ever known. He had just gone over 50 acres of hill orchard and found no fruit on 2,000 Italian prune trees; not enough to call a crop on 600 French prunes; not a plum on 250 Washingtons, nor on 150 Bradshaws, save a few near a heavy fir grove; on 500 Peach plums a half crop; on 1,000 two-year peach trees no fruit to speak of; on 500 Bartlett trees, 15 to 20 years old, not a pear, a few protected trees excepted; on 250 cherry trees not a tenth of a good yield, except on 20 Black Republicans; on 1,600 six-year pears nothing to speak of. At the foot of the hill, in an orchard of apples, plums and cherries over 40 years old, mostly apples, no fruit; even the apple blooms had blighted. In an adjoining 16-year-old orchard some Bartlett and Fall Butters are heavily loaded. On Mr. Clarke's home orchard the entire yield will be about one-eighth. There is no reason to suppose that other orchards of the valley will do any better.

Do Varieties of Peas Run Out?

Bulletin 131, Michigan Experiment Station: It is apparent to any one who has had much to do with peas that varieties run out, or at least lose their original characteristics. In all cases, running out does not mean deterioration. Sometimes it is simply changing of characters. In our work with peas, accurate descriptions, often illustrated with drawings, are kept of the varieties grown. From these biological records of the varieties it is easy to see that varieties change from year to year, even the old standard sorts, the characters of which are supposed to be firmly fixed. Studies of the question have been made, too, by growing the same varieties from different seedsmen, and if seedsmen really sell the same thing under a given

name, varieties of peas vary greatly in the course of their history. It may be said that in the cases to be cited the variations were due to a change made in the seed by a careless or unscrupulous person, but such is hardly the case, because some of the characters appear well marked and distinctive of that variety throughout all the samples. It is especially noticeable that the foliage and habit of the plant is less variable than the peas, they being generally the object of selection.

Stratagem was grown from three seedsmen. In all, the characteristic dark green foliage, stalky, angular veins, and exceedingly short nodes of the Stratagem were apparent and varied but little. But the pods, though irregular and varying in each sample, yet taken as a whole were distinctly different. In two of the samples the pods were fairly uniform, but in the third they were so irregular, probably reversions to one of the parents, that the peas were almost worthless. It is a matter of common observation that seed peas of the same variety, especially the wrinkled peas, differ in color when sold by different seedsmen. In several cases peas grown on the station grounds and described four years ago have changed the color of the seed.

Ideal Features.

In the park country or in the forest region there need be no real difficulty in having an ideal pasture if the work is done right, says Northwestern Farmer. In clearing the land, trees can be left here and there, and the land sown even at the outset with two or three or more kinds of grasses, such as will grow with us. One of these should be orchard grass. Another should be white clover. A third should be blue grass, and a fourth should be timothy. Such a mixture should grow well for several years, until the stumps at least have rotted. It could then be renovated by plowing it up and sowing with grasses again. A nurse crop could be used, and under such conditions it had better be cut for fodder as it will not fill well when growing under the trees. It would only need to be thus cropped one year, when it could be again devoted to pasturing. Such pastures are very fine, more especially when they grow orchard grass, for orchard grass would grow in them quite freely because of the shade. They also furnish a landscape that is beautiful to look upon. There are many regions in this northwest that could thus be made to furnish the best of pastures and for successive years. Some of the trees would die occasionally, but could be provided for by leaving an ample supply of trees at the first.

Experiments with Flax.

A bulletin has been issued from the Central Experimental farm at Ottawa, by Dr. Saunders, dealing with the cultivation of flax. It is stated that the dry western climate is not favorable for growing flax for fiber, as the latter is reduced both in quantity and quality, as compared with the article grown in the eastern part of the continent. In the east flax is grown largely for the fiber. One of the claims put forth for flax is, that it can be grown on breaking the first year, thus giving the farmer a crop the first season. Tests were made at the Manitoba experimental farm as to the quantity of seed to be sown per acre. From 40 pounds of seed per acre, 19 bushels and 56 pounds were obtained; from 70 pounds per acre 20 bushels per acre were obtained; and from 90 pounds of seed per acre, 20 bushels 50 pounds of seed were obtained. Dr. Saunders does not think that flax is much more exhaustive to the soil than a good crop of wheat or oats, and in a rich soil the difference would be scarcely perceptible.—American Elevator and Grain Trade.

Work for Wide Tires.

Our friends should not forget to speak a word now and then for the wide tire. It is difficult to have permanent roads without it. We too frequently see where some man with a narrow tired wagon has driven onto a lawn and defaced it. Unfortunately, the one that does the damage is seldom the owner of the lawn. The narrow tire damages the dirt road, while the wide tire improves it by packing down the dirt instead of cutting into it. Who has not been on a country road just after the mud had dried out and found the ruts so deep and the elods so numerous and hard that it was with the greatest difficulty that one could drive over it at all. If the wide tire makes a rut at all it is so broad and smooth that it makes an easy track for driving, and leaves less ruts.

Preparing for Wheat.—Good soil is the prime requisite; and it is not always that the farmer has it, or the fertilizers to make it so; in such case he should look ahead a little, and set aside a piece of ground, and endeavor to bring it into condition for a crop as soon as it may be done. This in most respects can be best or cheapest done by sowing the ground to clover or rye. One or two crops of these put under will insure a fairly good crop of wheat. Plow the clover under in the fall when fully matured, then early in the spring sow clover again, or, if preferred, a crop of peas may follow; and whatever the crop, the last one should be turned under just before the time for sowing the wheat. If fertilizers can be supplied they should be lightly harrowed in the surface soil, if not put in with the drill.—Ex.

A Hit at Ozo.—The latest thing the English dairy journals have found out about omeogargin is that it is made out of the marrow of the bones of human skeletons, as well as out of other bones! This is, we believe, the toughest accusation that has been put forth against the mixture.—Ex.